

WEATHER

Mostly Clear
Continued Cold
Diminishing Winds

Daily Worker

★
Edition

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WARSAW LIBERATED!

Konev 14 Miles from Silesia; Free 2000 Towns, Krakow

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UP).—Soviet and Polish troops today liberated Warsaw, the first European capital to fall to Adolf Hitler's hordes, after five years of Nazi tyranny. Striking with a blitz speed that paled Germany's marches through Poland in 1939 and France in 1940 and winning 2,000 towns and villages in the last 24 hours, the Red Army also reported captured Krakow, fourth city of Poland, and launched a great new offensive that carried to within 130 miles of Danzig. At a mile-an-hour clip, other Soviet forces blasted 24 miles through Nazis lines in western Poland and captured Czesochowa, only 14 miles from the German border and 260 miles from Berlin. Czesochowa is on the northern edges of the Silesia coal basin which was outflanked.

In all, three crack armies, advancing shoulder to shoulder, were hammering westward and today they seized more than 2,000 Polish towns and settlements, Moscow's nightly communique announced.

The German army was in full flight before more than 2,000,000 Soviet soldiers sweeping westward on a 337-mile front.

TEAR NAZI DEFENSES

Fighting unparalleled in four winters of war on the eastern front raged as the Soviets tore gaps in German defenses and split and resplit the German armies falling back on the Reich.

German newspapers reaching Stockholm hinted that the high command had written off the 1939 conquest of Poland and had moved the puppet government general of Poland from Krakow to central Germany.

"Nothing that has happened in the last five years of war can be compared with the masses of men and weapons which the Russians have thrown into their winter offensive," the German radio commentator Max Krull, said.

MOSCOW REJOICES

Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the liberation of Warsaw, "the capital of our ally, Poland," just five years, three months and 20 days after Hitler's troops marched into the bombed city and the Free Warsaw radio broadcast to the world:

**Men of Poland's Army:**

Troops of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division. These units are among those which are sweeping the Nazis from Poland. —Sovfoto.

"The city is razed, but we live on."

Stalin announced the victory in an Order of the Day. In Moscow tonight, victory guns fired without interruption for three hours to mark it and two subsequent Orders of the Day from the Red Army's commander-in-chief.

The second told of a great new offensive north of Warsaw by the Second White Russian Army under command of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, which had advanced 25 miles along a 62-mile front only 24 miles south of East Prussia.

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5-Yr. Nazi Yoke Shaken Off by Warsaw

The battle of Warsaw, which ended yesterday, was a struggle that began more than five and one-quarter years ago on Sept. 1, 1939, when Adolf Hitler's hordes started the most terrible war of all time by plunging across the Polish border.

Warsaw was the first European capital to feel the crushing might of Germany's Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe. For 27 days the Polish Army and the civilian population of Warsaw, led by their mayor, Stefan Starzynski, withstood the motorized German columns and the pounding from the air.

When on Sept. 14 Warsaw was surrounded on all sides, German

artillery began the systematic destruction of the city. The Nazis had large-scale maps clearly marking hospitals, churches and historic monuments, but nothing was spared. Of the 20,650 buildings standing in Warsaw when the siege began, more than 10,000 were wholly or partly destroyed.

Finally, with food gone, hospitals devastated and their armies beaten, the Poles watched the Nazis motorized columns drive into the city, but even as they rolled in on that Sept. 27, 1939, an announcer on the still free Warsaw radio cried these words:

"The city is razed, but we live on."

For Jews the city became a liv-

ing hell. The Nazi conquerors packed more than 500,000 into a dismal, 100-block section in the northern part of Warsaw—surrounded by an eight-foot wall with broken glass on the top. Rations were about half those allotted to Poles outside the ghetto.

On April 19, 1943, the Battle of the Ghetto began. Using arms smuggled in by the Polish underground, the Jews opened fire on the Nazis and for six weeks held off the German army. But they finally succumbed to the massed fire of tanks and heavy guns. Then began the systematic execution of Jews numbered in the hundreds of thousands until the only ones left were those hiding under assumed names.

One of the most tragic episodes of Warsaw's ordeal was the premature uprising last August by the exiled government's forces under "General Bor," actually Lt. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, as the Red Army drove to the outskirts of the capital across the Vistula River.

But the Russian drive was stopped with the capture of the suburbs of Praga across the great river last Sept. 14 and the Germans, in bloody street-to-street fighting, overwhelmed the citizens of Warsaw, and "Bor" preferred to surrender to the Germans rather than join the Soviet forces.

Now the great city, a scene of complete desolation, has been freed.

Red Army Liberates Warsaw

(Continued from Page 1)

The Third announced the fall of Czestochowa, and also of the cities of Radomsko, 45 miles south of Lodz, and Przedborz, 47 miles southwest of Lodz. Czestochowa's fall put Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army within 92 miles of the German city of Breslau and 50 miles from the Oder. The Warta River, a tributary of the Oder, already was crossed.

KRAKOW REPORT

Edward Osuski-Morawski, premier of Lublin Provisional Government of Poland, announced over the Lublin radio that Krakow, the ancient capital of Poland, 46 miles from the German border, had been captured.

The report was not immediately confirmed by Moscow. The Lublin radio was the first to announce Warsaw's liberation. At last reports, Moscow dispatches said, the Soviets were 10 miles from Krakow.

Zhukov's strategy was simple but daring. Launching an offensive from bridgeheads on the west bank of the Vistula south of the city Sunday morning, he drove swiftly northwest. In three days, he had taken Radom, Poland's greatest air center and part of the Germans' "triangle of maximum security" — the highly-industrial area bounded by Radom, Kielce and Ostrowiec.

Tuesday he outflanked the capital by taking Grojec, 23 miles southwest. Today, synchronizing his blows south and southwest of the city with an operation by Polish Gen. Poplawski's troops on the east bank of the Vistula, he drove into the Polish capital.

Zhukov drove 21 miles northwest from Grojec into Zyrardow, 24 miles southwest of the capital and thus cut the vital Warsaw-Silesia railroad across western Poland. Approaching within 288 miles east of Berlin, Zhukov's troops then cut the Warsaw - Berlin railroad between Warsaw and Sochaczew.

Simultaneously, forces on the east bank of the Vistula forced the 300-yard wide river north of the city and the two arms linked.

"Having thus cut off Warsaw from the west, today, Jan. 17, by a combined blow from the north, west and south, our troops captured the capital of our ally, Poland," Marshal Stalin said.

ROKOSSEVSKY'S DRIVE

On the northern flank of Zhukov's army, Stalin revealed, Marshal Rokossovsky's 2d White Russians went over to the offensive from two bridgeheads on the west bank of the Narew River on Sunday, supported by massed artillery.

The breach was widened to 62 miles, and more than 500 towns and villages are captured. On the west bank of the Narew, the fortress of Pultusk, 30 miles north of Warsaw, was seized. Striking out northwest and west they advanced to cut the Warsaw-Danzig railroad between Ciechanow and Nasielsk, 64 and 23 miles northwest of Warsaw.

Ciechanow, an air center, is 24 miles south of the east Prussian border and 130 miles southeast of the city of Danzig. Advancing five miles beyond the railroad, they also took Nowe Miasto, 30 miles northwest of Warsaw.

Marshal Konev's capture of Czestochowa, cracked the enemy's intermediate defense line along the Warta River between the Vistula and Germany's Oder River. Since Konev opened his offensive Friday he has advanced 90 miles from points west of the Vistula.

Czestochowa, a city of 138,000 persons, is Poland's eighth largest and an iron and coal center.

Konev's forces, in six days of battles, have covered half the distance to Breslau, to which many departments of the Nazi government were evacuated because of the Allied bombardment of Berlin.

FDR Urges House Body Approve Limited National Service Bill

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Roosevelt today urged the House Military Affairs Committee to give prompt approval to the May limited national service bill covering men between the ages of 18 and 45.

In a letter to Rep. Andrew May (D-Ky) chairman of the committee and sponsor of the measure, the President declared that "prompt action now is much more important in the war effort than the perfecting of detail" in the bill which has been subjected to considerable criticism.

The President said the bill "will go far to secure the effective employment in the war effort" of men between the ages of 18 and 45 and particularly those in the 4-F category.

"As the United Nations enter upon a truly total offensive against their enemies," the President said, "it is vital that total offense should not slacken because of any less than total utilization of our manpower on the home front."

The President urged May to impress on his colleagues the importance of action on the bill "so that news may go to our fighting men that they can go all out with confidence that they cannot exhaust the supplies we are sending them and that information may come to our enemies that there will be no slackening of our total offense until they lay down their arms."

MARSHALL AND KING

At the same time, the President forwarded to May a letter from Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of Naval Operations, pointing out the "urgent necessity for immediate action" on the acute need for Army and Navy replacements and for industrial manpower on vital programs.

The military chiefs said that the Army and Navy will need 900,000 men by June, of which 600,000 will be replacements for overseas theaters, and that 700,000 industrial workers will be needed to meet increased demands including the loss of equipment during the German offensive and the equipment of eight French divisions.

They declared that shipyards have had a "slow-down" on new naval construction because there has not been enough manpower to take care of this job and the increasing load of repairs resulting from Pacific operations.

LIKELY TO PASS

Gen. Marshall and Admiral King urged "every conceivable effort" on the home front to make possible "regaining the offensive on the Western Front" and pressing our operations against the Japanese.

Although major amendments,

seemed possible only a few days ago, it is now likely that the May-Bailey bill will be approved without substantial revision.

In addition to general objections to "compulsory" legislation, labor has objected specifically to formation of labor battalions for 4-F's who do not go into war industry and to administration of the measure by Selective Service.

Army and Navy officials were also unenthusiastic about an Army labor corps, and the labor-management-agriculture advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization was said to have urged that administration of new legislation be in the hands of existing civilian agencies rather than Selective Service.

While opposing national service legislation generally, Frederick C. Crawford, chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that he was for legislative power for WMC to establish compulsory employment ceilings, make controlled referrals and order compulsory releases from non-essential industry, he attacked the reservation that enforcement would be through the courts rather than by "sanctions."

UNION BUSTER

Crawford, whose union-busting activities as president of Thompson Products are notorious, suddenly emerged as an enthusiastic advocate of labor-management "voluntary cooperation."

Taking a number of side-swipes at labor, Crawford blamed the Wage-Hour Law for failure to work 48-hours a week in all war plants and said this was 16 times "more important" than manpower shortages. Crawford also emphasized strikes as being of more importance than commonly assumed.

Col. Francis V. Keesling, liaison officer for Selective Service, insisted in the meantime that provisions of the May bill "appear to be in no way inconsistent" with views expressed by labor leaders before the Military Affairs Committee including CIO President Philip Murray.

Keesling denied that the bill would eliminate labor-management committees, and said that the measure "insures the holding of the type of meetings they have specifically pleaded for."

Martin Miller, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said that conscription of civilians in the United States will lead dangerously close to the evils which we war against.

John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers Journal took advantage of the general labor opposition to national service, to say that this proposal would "put American people in a straight-jacket."

Grip on Luzon Coast Widened to 62 Miles

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Thursday, Jan. 18 (UP).—U.S. 6th Army troops have advanced 17 miles northwest from their Lingayen Gulf beach-

Victory Stirs Detroit Poles

By THOMAS DOMBROWSKI

DETROIT, Jan. 17. — Detroit Metropolitan dailies carrying the news of Warsaw's liberation were quickly sold out in the Polish communities in Detroit and in Hamtramck.

A typical reaction was that of Dr. W. T. Osowski, president of the Michigan Committee of the American Slav Congress, who declared that "Warsaw's liberation is the beginning of the liberation of all of Poland and will be hailed by the entire democratic world."

Coming in from Ann Arbor, Professor Louis C. Karpinski, outstanding mathematician, immediately sent off a message to the Provisional Polish Government which read:

"On the occasion of the liberation of the historic capital, Warsaw, by the Polish Army in collaboration with the heroic Red Army, and on the eve of Poland's complete liberation, may I congratulate you and the people of Poland. The rebuilding of a strong, independent and democratic Poland will be greeted by all patriotic Americans of Polish descent. I am confident that your government which already has established broad democracy in

head, reaching Bolinao at the northwestern extremity of the gulf coast, it was announced today.

The advance was made from Alaminos and put the Americans at Trinchera Point, on the northwestern extremity of Bolinao Point Peninsula which forms the western arm around Lingayen Gulf. The drive lengthened the American grip on the coast to 62 miles.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's daily war bulletin also announced that American warplanes hitting Clark Field and airdromes in the Cagayan Valley on Sunday destroyed 61 Japanese planes on the ground.

American carrier planes damaged four Japanese freighters of about 500 tons each in a Monday attack north of Lingayen Gulf.

American patrols also stabbed into stubbornly-defended Pozorubio in the sector below Baguio.

Front dispatches said that two American tank and infantry columns had merged forces along the main road to Manila in a drive to within 13 miles of Tarlac and 33 miles of Clark Field.

Poland, will gain the recognition of the democratic nations."

Waclaw Soyda, editor of Nacz Swiat, declared that the "winning of Warsaw by the Polish and the Red armies should strengthen the bonds of unity between these fraternal Slav peoples and be a symbol of mutual cooperation and friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union."

CIO Leaders Meet FDR On Little Steel Revision

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—CIO President Philip Murray today led a delegation of CIO leaders to the White House to urge revision of the Little Steel formula.

James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO; Emil Rieve, president of the United Textile Workers, and John Green, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, accompanied Murray at the conference with President Roosevelt.

Murray revealed later that the CIO leaders also protested against Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson's letter insisting that the effect of

"fringe" wage increases on prices be canvassed before being granted by the War Labor Board.

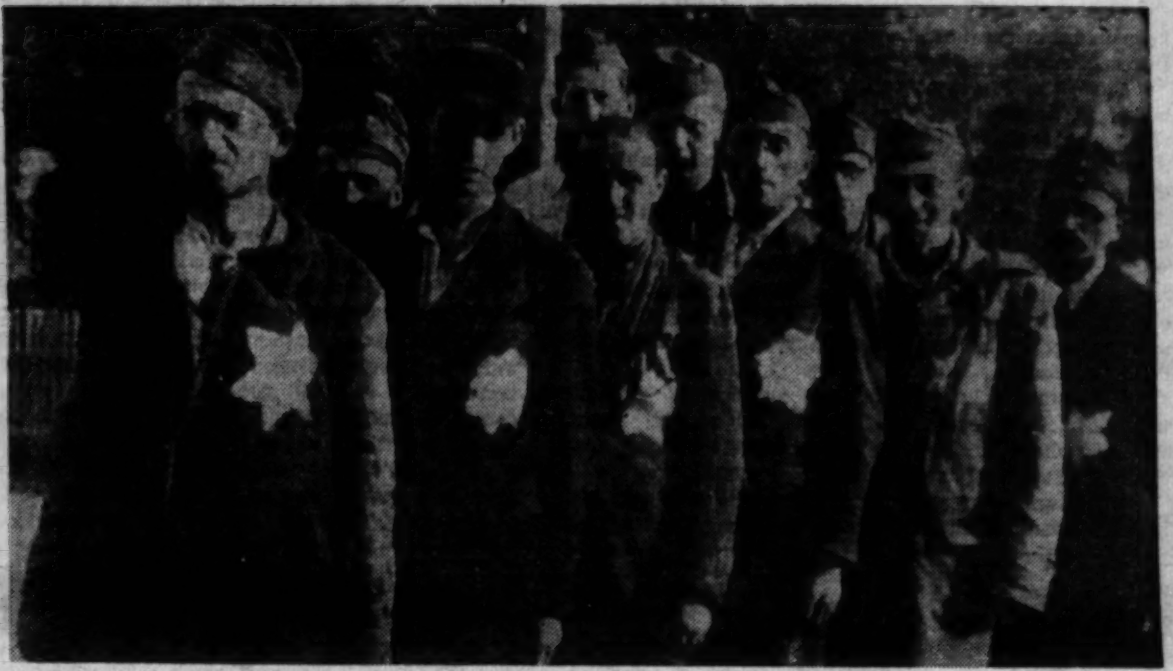
Murray told newspapermen he would be unable to attend the World Labor Congress in London next month because he would be occupied with the steel wage case. CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman will be unable to go for the same reason.

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, will head the CIO delegation. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will go as a delegate in place of Frank Rosenbloom, ACW vice president.



President Roosevelt

Poland's Torture and Agony Avenged



The sweep of the Red Army through Poland is restoring liberty to millions of Poles who for five years suffered the inhuman terrors of Nazism. Above, Polish Jews liberated by Soviet troops still wear the Star of David decreed by the fascists. Upper left, Poles trudge slowly toward a concentration camp after the Warsaw uprising last summer was crushed. Below, the streets of Warsaw are littered with the skeletons of dead horses. Every fragment of flesh had disappeared from the bones. To the starving citizens of Warsaw, a dead horse was food.



Warsaw Victory Brings Warm Response by Labor Leaders

The liberation of Warsaw by the victorious Red Army found deep response in trade union circles yesterday. Leading unionists greeted the Soviet offensive with renewed

"Representing many thousands of Jewish workers, our union is particularly gratified by this offensive," he said.

The joy of organized communications workers was expressed by Josephine Timms, secretary-treasurer of the American Communications, who said:

"That is certainly good news. It should be the incentive to organized labor and all workers on the production front to keep up their job to guarantee that there is no interruption in producing vital war materials."

Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer of the United Furniture Workers of America, described the fall of Warsaw as a blow to the enemies of the Soviet Union and to the disrupters of United Nations unity.

"The Red Army has proved that her strategy in the fight against the Nazis is in accordance with the agreement reached at Teheran—to fight jointly with the Allies until a complete victory is won," Perlow said.

Speaking for the Negro Labor Victory Committee, Moran Weston, field secretary, said: "The fall of Warsaw gives us a great lift and should help silence the scoundrels who have been hinting that the Great Red Army has been slowing down."

William Mesevich, Polish-American president of AFL Local 302, cafeteria workers, said that he was overjoyed at the news. "I wish at this time to express my deepest gratitude to the heroic Red Army and the gallant, fighting Polish people on the liberation of Warsaw and Krakow," he added.

Joy in Poland Leaves London Poles Cold

The Polish emigres in London did not have the decency yesterday to express any thanks to the Red Army for Warsaw's liberation, or to note that Polish army divisions took part in the fighting.

Bitterly anti-Soviet premier, the "Socialist" Tomasz Arciszewski, referred to the Soviet forces as "the conquering Soviet armies."

He mentioned the ill-fated uprising of last August, which he said was "trying to shake the conscience of the world," and quoted an alleged declaration of Warsaw's defenders at that time that "Poland was fighting for the right to be free."

Arciszewski declared that "these words embody, as then, what Poland asks of the world."

president of the Transport Workers Union, hailed the liberation of the two cities with: "Our hearts go out to the people of liberated Warsaw and Krakow, whose heroic resistance has inspired all freedom-loving people throughout the world."

FURRIERS HAIL NEWS

Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council, said that the Red Army, the Polish People's Army and all the United Nations are to be congratulated.

Polish Americans, Slavs Hail New Poland

The liberation of Warsaw was greeted joyfully yesterday by the American Slav Congress, American Polish Labor Council and IWO Polonia Society. This is a "momentous victory of the United Nations on their road to Berlin," the national committee of the American Slav Congress declared in behalf of millions of Slavic Americans.

"We feel sure," the Slav Congress said, "that all democratic America, with its great Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, is proud of her Slavic allies who are battling the Nazis so valiantly and making such a tremendous contribution to our common victory."

"Long live the new democratic Poland and her heroic leaders, whose vision and determination show the way to real freedom of the Polish nation," the statement concluded.

Leo Krzycki, president of the American Polish Labor Council, said that "this tremendous victory achieved by the joint effort of the mighty Red Army and the heroic Polish Army will be a source of great encouragement, not only to the 600,000 American workers of Polish descent, but will galvanize America as a whole and will give new cheer and comfort to all other enslaved peoples."

"Warsaw the first capital crushed by the Nazi madmen," Krzycki added, "has been reduced to rubble, but the spirit of its heroic people who have fought unceasingly against the Nazi invaders will remain as one of the epic chapters of this war."

"This incomparable spirit is producing a new Poland which is emerging out of the ashes of destruction. We know that all Americans and especially the Polish Americans, will hail this joyous event—the liberation of the capital of the new democratic Poland."

Victor Blosswick, president of the

American Polish Labor Council of Greater New York, also expressed gratitude to "the heroic people of these cities and our allies, the Red Army and the Polish Army, who... are soon to liberate all of Polish territory."

Boleslaw Gebert, president of the IWO Polonia Society, said: "We salute the Red Army and the Polish Army which are liberating Poland and marching on Berlin from the east while the American, British, French and other allies are marching from the west."

"We greet Warsaw as the new capital of the Provisional Government of Poland."

"We will never forget that the city was destroyed by the Germans; but the Polish people will rebuild it."

Polish Leaders Here Joyous Over News

World-famous Poles told the Daily Worker yesterday how deeply the liberation of Warsaw moved them.

Arthur Szyk, whose drawings are familiar to millions of American magazine readers, spoke in a choked voice. "What can I say?" he asked. "It's one of those happy days."

"This is not only a Polish or a Russian victory, it is a general victory over fascism. America's front is in Poland and Russia's front is in Belgium. This is a great turning point in the history of my country."

The great Polish poet, Julian Tuwim, said: "I am overjoyed and I will be even more happy when my native city of Lodz is taken by

the Russians. I could tell you many things, but my heart speaks only in Polish. My English is too poor to express it."

Dr. Ignacy Zlotowski, professor of electrical engineering at Ohio State University, declared: "Polish democracy is again on the march."

"The white and red Polish flag flies again over our beloved capital. After five years of enslavement, Poland is again regaining freedom and independence."

"The prewar anti-democratic, Poland, represented by the government-in-exile in London, is nothing but a reminiscence of a tragic past."

"The future of Poland is at last in the hands of the Polish people."

Whoever sincerely wants a democratic, strong and independent Poland, as well as a durable peace in Europe, has a moral obligation to support the Provisional Government in Lublin as a genuine representation of the people of Poland."

"The truly democratic regime established by the Provisional Government is the only one able to secure for Poland a permanent place in the community of free, democratic nations, and win for the Polish people peace and welfare for many generations to come."

Dr. A. Penzik, former chairman of the Polish Labor group and prominent Socialist, said he had received the news of the liberation

of Warsaw by the Red Army and the Polish army with deep emotion.

"This historic event," he continued, "must fill the hearts of all Poles everywhere with the assurance that the final deliverance of the Polish nation from the Nazi enslavers is near at hand."

"I salute the Red Army, the Polish army and the Polish people who under the leadership of the Provisional Polish Government, with President Boleslaw Berut and Prime Minister Edward Osobka-Morawski at its head, will continue to prosecute the war together with our Allies to a swift and victorious conclusion."

National Service and Labor

An
Editorial

Our manpower tasks can be understood only if we keep in mind the immense needs of our war fronts, now in the climactic stage of the fighting.

Since the President called for national service legislation to insure the "right numbers of workers in the right places at the right times," there has been much discussion on this vital issue in labor, capital and other circles.

Some legislation, like the May-Bailey bill, is already under consideration. It was quite natural that Norman Thomas' Socialist Party, represented by a conscientious objector, should come before a congressional body to oppose national service and call it "slavery." These people are opposed to the war and to every measure that would hasten victory.

Spokesmen of the National Association of Manufacturers, in their opposition to national service, conceal the real source of their stand, the fact that they place their private considerations above the country's.

Unfortunately, there is not sufficient clarity and unity in labor's ranks. There is, of course, no question of labor's

decisive and glorious role in our war effort. Opposition to national service in this quarter stems not from any principled opposition. In the main it is underestimation of urgency. Labor sees the immense wastage and hoarding of manpower and the absence of organization for its proper utilization, which, incidentally, is the very condition that prompted the President to make his request. Labor also displays a justified fear that under the guise of manpower legislation certain employer groups aim to insert anti-labor provisions. Proposals are therefore being made short of new legislation.

Labor, for example, is pointing to the need of wage adjustments, drastic measures to eliminate discrimination which shuts off large numbers of Negro workers from war plants, and the need to improving labor-management relationship so that cooperative efforts on manpower could be made at the plants. Those steps, it is true, should be taken without delay.

But all these points constitute, in fact, a strong argument for the sort of service legislation the President is asking. Labor accepts the principle of service of every

citizen in the war effort. New legislation favored by the President would not be directed against labor. On the contrary, it would assure the solution of all the evils labor points to.

President Philip Murray of the CIO has suggested a labor, management, government, agriculture conference to take up the entire situation. Such a conference could become the united expression of America for urgent steps to relieve the situation.

Labor itself must take the initiative on manpower legislation. Only in this way will labor be sure that such legislation will be fully designed to meet the needs of the nation's war effort. Only in this way can labor block the maneuvers of those who seek to give national service an anti-labor twist.

In pressing for manpower legislation, the President has stressed the opinions of the men whose responsibility it is to lead our servicemen to victory. Our military leaders want to be sure that they can count on the home front. The President asks no more, and labor cannot possibly desire less.

State's Vets Getting Only Empty Promise from Dewey

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Gov. Thomas Dewey gave the veterans of New York State a bag of talk in his Legislative message. Assuming the pious pose, he said, "we welcome the opportunity to do for our soldiers . . . blah, blah, blah."

It all boiled down to three paragraphs and a proposal for setting up a permanent State Veterans Commission. But that wasn't all. He promised that the Temporary Veterans Commission set up last year would report to the Legislature in the session and make specific recommendations.

Spokesmen for the temporary commission, however, admit they are planning nothing significant, maintaining that veterans' affairs are primarily a concern of the federal government and there is little a state can do.

This is said in the face of recent complaints from upstate county officials that servicemen are not getting proper psychoneurotic care and that county hospital facilities are overcrowded. Large numbers discharged from the army are not getting proper medical attention.

OTHER STATES

In Maine, on the contrary, a Veterans Rehabilitation Center has been set up. Other states have special funds to pay for private institutions. However, New York has done nothing to date to assist veterans in problems of health. Present facilities are taxed to capacity.

On the educational front, the state has provided \$350 scholarships annually to 1,200 but there have been few takers since federal education benefits are more generous and recipients of state scholarships are not permitted to avail themselves of both.

Dewey's failure to serve the veterans is obvious when existing benefits are compared with those in other states. For instance, Connecticut gives temporary assistance to destitute veterans or their dependents, credit allowance in examinations, appropriations for a Veterans Home Commission, educational benefits up to \$200 a year for orphans of veterans and exemptions on some taxes. Medical, hospital, nursing, obstetric and pediatric care are provided to veterans' wives who cannot pay. A state reemployment commission has been set up to help veterans obtain jobs. The state gives a bonus to every former state employee of a year's standing who served one month or more.

Many states provide assistance over and above the GI Bill of Rights. But not New York.

The state leaves the problems of employment entirely to the federal government and to each individual veteran. To do a job worth its salt the State Veterans Commission should set up a special section devoted to employment.

The state constitution gives absolute preference to disabled vet-

erans in civil service appointments and promotions. A pending amendment proposes absolute second preference to non-disabled veterans up until five years after the war. Considerable criticism of this proposal has been made on the grounds that it will destroy competitive civil service. Proponents claim it is always possible to increase grades necessary to pass examinations if the danger of inefficient service threatens.

CIO PROPOSALS

Among the many suggestions offered to aid veterans the state CIO is asking for:

1. Extension of benefits to those engaged in war services Merchant Marine, Red Cross, etc.
 2. State hospitalization, medical care, convalescence, treatment and thereby whenever required in addition to that which the federal authorities provide.
 3. Extension of unemployment insurance to provide payment of war, with free tuition and subsistence scholarships.
 4. Full opportunity to complete education interrupted by war, with free tuition and subsistence scholarship.
 5. Provision for loans necessary for rehabilitation, housing and postwar adjustment.
- There is still plenty the state can do for its veterans.

Hotel Union Aids War Front

A high mark in homefront war activities was set yesterday by the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, AFL, when it distributed Labor War Chest checks totaling \$55,753 to various war activities groups, and announced its members held \$1,500,000 in war bonds.

Michael Obermeyer, union president, handed out the checks at a Local 6 luncheon in the Hotel Pennsylvania. The largest was for \$14,600 to the New York War Fund. Others went to the Red Cross, Greater New York Fund, USO, Russian, Greek, Yugoslav, Free French, Prisoners of War, United Seamen, Dutch and Norwegian relief.

Contributions were also made to the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the National Council of Negro Women.

City Council President Newbold Morris, representing the New York War Fund, lauded the work of the union in breaking down sectionalism by uniting workers of every nationality and creed behind the war effort. The hope of the world, he said, is a united labor movement reaching around the world.

Lend-Lease Food Declines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UP).—The War Food Administration reported tonight that Lend-Lease food shipments declined sharply in 1944 to 7,272,000,000 pounds, compared with 11,488,000,000 pounds delivered to the Allies in 1943.

December Lend-Lease food deliveries totaled 391,000,000 pounds, compared to 487,500,000 pounds in November and 900,200,000 pounds in December, 1943.

Meat and meat products comprised the bulk of deliveries last year, 2,268,000,000 pounds being lend-leased. Dairy products accounted for 1,371,000,000 pounds, while grains and cereals totaled 1,324,000,000 pounds.

December shipments were assigned as follows: United Kingdom, 184,000,000 pounds; Russia, 178,200,000; others, including Greece, West and North Africa.

Fur Credit Union To Meet Tonight

The third annual membership meeting of the Furriers Joint Council Credit Union will be held at 5:30 p.m. today (Thursday) at the union auditorium, 250 W. 26 St.

It's High Time We Began Dealing With Black Market as Army Does

By MAX GORDON

ITEM: Pvt. Level Ealy was sentenced to life imprisonment today for the illegal sale of 20 gallons of U. S. Army gasoline to the French black market. The life sentence emphasized the grim view the Army is taking of criminal diversion of fuel into the black market.

ITEM: The cases being tried in Paris have involved diversion of Army cigarettes and PX rations. The heaviest sentence so far has been fifty years, but this is drastic enough to underline the Army's determination to crush racketeering on supply lines.

ITEM: Seven hundred and seventy thousand gallons of gasoline were recovered from the New York black market in March. . . . In 17 gasoline coupon cases jail sentences ranging from 30 days to three years and six months were imposed. In 23 cases, fines ranging from \$100 to \$5,000 resulted.

ITEM: The black market in meat and other foods can be wiped out if judges impose five-day jail terms on price violators, Acting Chief

Deputy Sheriff Israel H. Mandel declared yesterday. A fine of \$25 is a joke, he said.

Yes, the Army "takes a grim view. . . ." Of course it does. It knows the diversion of 20 gallons of gas means a stalled tank, failure to take an objective, bloody losses. Diversion of food and drugs and cigarette means a division without supplies, men starving, men dying because medical supplies are not at hand.

But is there an essential difference between the 20 gallons of gas taken by the soldier and the 770,000 gallons recovered from the black market in a single month in the City of New York alone? How many planes and tanks does that amount hold down?

Is there an essential difference between the huge amounts of meat that go through the black market in New York, drastically cutting down the share allotted to the armed forces, and the food diverted by the uniformed racketeers in France?

Well, there is this difference. The civilian black marketeers cut down not only the Army's supplies but

also the gas needed by the farmer for his tractor, by the munitions worker to get to his job; they reduce the meat needed by the heavy armaments worker to maintain efficiency. They disrupt and sabotage war mobilization on the home front.

By what strange method of reasoning is a war crime here considered worth only 30 days or a \$25 fine when those close to the scene of fighting judge it worth life imprisonment or fifty years? Why, the New York State War Emergency Act actually prescribes a penalty of no more than \$25 or five days or both for violation of price control or rationing regulations!

It is high time we revised our attitude. It is high time we began to accept the judgment of our military authorities regarding the seriousness of crimes which are actually against our war program.

Of course, the defeatists and the half-hearted will wall "dictator," "bureaucrat," "tyrant." Of course, they will howl for OPA's scalp. They have had their answer:

"The Army takes a grim view . . . a life sentence. . . ."

News Capsules

Rise of a Million Dollars

Thrifty Benjamin Franklin would be delighted on his 239th birthday anniversary, celebrated yesterday if he could see what happened to the 1,000 pounds (about \$4,000) he created as a trust fund in 1791, stipulating in his will that the money be loaned at interest to "young married artificers starting in business." In 1891 the fund had grown to about \$666,000, of which \$483,000 was used to build and equip the Franklin Technical Institute in Boston. The other half of the fund had remained on interest and is believed now to far exceed \$1,000,000.

Romance born in the heart of Joseph Diaz, by a glimpse of a girl in her black negligee found no reciprocal passion and Diaz was sent to Bellevue yesterday to have his head examined. Jessyca Russell, 25, relaxing after a hard day, slipped into her black negligee. The next morning there was a note in her mail box from an admirer she didn't know she had. It seemed she had forgotten to draw the shade. A few days later there was another note. This time she kept the suggested rendezvous. But when Diaz stepped up to her on the street corner, the two policemen Miss Russell had engaged stepped out of a doorway and nabbed him.

Because she feared her 17-year-old son, James, would "grow up to be a drunkard," Mrs. Constance Yanowiak of Bay City, Mich.,

shot him to death as he slept, then slashed her wrist with a razor blade. Doctors said she probably would recover. Police Sergeant Herman Tate said Mrs. Yanowiak told him her husband, Frank, was a drunkard and she had been tortured by fears that her son would become an alcoholic.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, was named yesterday the "nation's outstanding man of the year" for 1944, by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Eva Schecter, of 3115 Brighton Sixth St., Brooklyn, was killed Tuesday night at the south end of Times Square Station when she fell in the path of a BMT train, remained unhurt, between the tracks while part of the first car passed above her, and then died when she ignored, shouted instructions and touched the third rail.

Vet Problems Class Tonight

A class on Problems of the Returning Veteran will start this evening (Thursday) at 8 o'clock at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, Room 17-B. The class will be taught by Bob Thompson, a veteran and a winner of the Distinguished Service Cross in the present war; a veteran of the Spanish Republican Army and a vice-president of the Communist Political Association.

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U. S. Dept. Of Housing Urged

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The building construction industry in the United States will have to provide two million more jobs after the war than it did in 1940 if it is to do its part in contributing toward full employment, R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, told a meeting of the National Association of Home Builders here today.

Thomas urged the creation of a Federal Department of Housing and Community Development.

The total work force of the building construction industry would have to be around 6,500,000 workers, said Thomas, and "in view of the relative urgency of the need for new housing . . . approximately 2,250,000 must be engaged specifically in residential construction."

On the basis of this work force, he said, slightly over 1,375,000 homes could be produced each year.

"We believe that ultimately, as a nation, we will not be engaged upon just a program of home building, but rather upon a planned program of rebuilding our cities, towns and other living facilities," Thomas said.

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Murray Orders Probe of Strike At Cleveland Illuminating Plant

By BETTY RILEY

Keep No-Strike Vow, Wagner, Pepper Urge

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—Leading members of Congress and the Senate, including such friends of labor as Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-NY) are directly appealing to members of the CIO United Auto Workers to reaffirm labor's no-strike pledge in the referendum the union is conducting currently.

Poiled by Ford Facts, organ of Ford Local 900, the legislators warn that revocation, or failure to reaffirm by a large margin, would weaken the fight of progressive Congressmen to maintain gains won by labor during the past decade and would in fact be the cause of a serious setback.

"I strongly believe that responsible labor unions should, regardless of provocation, continue to adhere to the no-strike pledge, particularly at this time when our armed forces are engaged in critical battles on all fronts," Wagner said.

Revocation would "undoubtedly weaken" liberal and progressive

Senators fighting in labor's interests, Wagner added.

Repeal of the Smith-Connally law and enactment of the President's program depend to a large extent upon overwhelming endorsement of the pledge, Rep. Hugh DeLoach of Washington State, said.

Other Congressmen who sent pleas for reaffirmation included Reps. Charles Savage, John H. Tolan, Samuel A. Weiss, Vito Marcantonio and Sen. Elbert Thomas.

A packed meeting of Packard Local 190, with few dissenting votes this week voted endorsement of labor's no-strike pledge and instructed the union's executive board to campaign among the members for a yes vote in the current referendum. Louis DeBearn, president, spoke for reaffirmation.

Busy Fighting 'Reds', Ignores B-29 Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

(See Views on Labor News, Page 7)

A sitdown strike at the Ranger plant of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp. at Farmingdale, L. I., was in progress during the very hours that Charles Kerrigan, regional director of the United Automobile Workers, was busy fighting "Communism" in New York City.

Kerrigan is one of the members of the UAW's board who joined the National Committee for Retention of the No-Strike Pledge and is supposed to be campaigning for a "Yes" vote in the current referendum of the union on the pledge. Instead, he has agreed to become spokesman for a group of union officials notorious for their efforts to break the no-strike pledge and disrupt CIO ranks.

The Ranger plant is one of the key units in the country's output of special auxiliary engines for B-29 Superfortresses. The sitdown, which began over reclassification of several workers at lower pay, continued through two shifts for fourteen hours.

With Martin Gerber, second UAW eastern regional director and opponent of the pledge, at his side, during the hours that the sitdown was on, Kerrigan was supplying newsmen the story of his group's plan to fight for retention of Charles Douds as regional director of the National Labor Relations Board. He pictured to them a "Communist plot" in the national office of the NLRB to remove Douds.

At that very time, pickets arranged by the UAW's regional office, marched in front of the NLRB offices carrying signs declaring that "anti-Communist" and "right wing" unions in New York want Douds retained.

Yesterday there was still no evidence of Kerrigan's "Communist plot" while the New York CIO council declared emphatically that it knew of no unions in New York

that had asked for Douds' removal. All that has come out so far is a statement out of Washington from Chairman Harry A. Mills of the NLRB stating why Douds' resignation was requested by a 2-to-1 majority.

"Removal proceedings were undertaken today," Mills announced, "as 'necessary to promote the efficiency of the service' and because Mr. Douds' performance as regional director in New York has demonstrated 'lack of fitness and capacity to supervise and direct the work of the staff of that office.'"

Mills made public a letter to Douds informing him of the removal steps and charging his administration had brought about "bad working morale" in the office; "lack of responsibility and integrity" in dealing with people; "lack of candor and frankness" in dealing with subordinates and "lack of technical knowledge and ability of administration" which necessitated the transfer of duties to the chief field examiner.

Mills bluntly charged Douds with responsibility for the campaign of newspaper statements and enlistment of support for his retention that has developed. He also charged that Douds "traveled from city to city" spreading statements "concerning himself and the board's personnel."

"After engaging in such a tub-thumping campaign, Mr. Douds' attempt to draw within a self-imposed rightous curtain of silence is but another example of his lack of candor and Munchausen-like behavior," Mills added.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—CIO President Philip Murray yesterday ordered a complete investigation of last Friday's strike at the Cleveland Electric Illuminating plant. Murray is also considering a demand for the removal of Harold J. Straub, national director of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee, and Leonard Palmer, president of Local 270 of the UWOC.

Victor Stemberger, union steward at the plant, has been reclassified 1-A by his draft board for allegedly inciting the strike.

Murray's action came in answer to a resolution from an emergency meeting of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council's executive board which called upon CIO leaders to "institute disciplinary action against any affiliated body under CIO jurisdiction that violates the no-strike pledge and by so doing imperils the safety of this country."

Participants in the 11-hour long conference which preceded the Army seizure of the utility plant, today accused Straub of "throwing a bombshell into the meeting when a settlement was nearly completed."

In spite of pleas of fellow union leaders, Palmer and Straub refused to order the men back to work, according to Sam Sponseller, regional CIO director. Some CIO leaders charged the strike was planned for a long time.

Disciplinary action by Murray was requested by representatives of many CIO unions here, including the United Steel Workers of America, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Warehouse and Distribution Workers, the National Maritime Union, the United Auto Workers, the American Newspaper Guild, the United Electrical Workers and was officially called for by the Cleveland Industrial Union Council.

NMU Asks Pact On Great Lakes

In an effort to stabilize manpower on the Great Lakes during the coming season, the National Maritime Union is requesting 11 steamship companies to join negotiations for a collective bargaining agreement.

The 11, on whose lines NMU is sole bargaining agent, are Nicholas Transit, Ford Motor, Bethlehem Transportation, Great Lakes Transit, Inland Steel, International Harvester, Interstate Steamship, Midland Steamship, Brown Steamship, Cargo Carriers, Inc., and Jupiter Steamship.

State Bill Aimed At Coalitions

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A bill which would bar a candidate from appearing on more than one electoral ticket was introduced in the Legislature today by Assemblyman Orlo M. Brees, Binghamton Republican.

The proposal would prohibit a candidate in a statewide election from running on any party slate except the one in which he is enrolled. It is obviously aimed at the coalition of parties that backed President Roosevelt in the last election and progressive Democratic gubernatorial candidates in the past.

Assemblyman Brees claimed he had not consulted party or legislative leaders before introducing the bill. A similar measure was introduced into the Senate last year by Sen. Fred A. Young, Lewis County Republican, allegedly because Young was merely interested in cleaning up a local situation in his county.

Fur Industry Pact Ratified

The Furriers Joint Council of New York today announced the conclusion of a two-year collective agreement with the Greater New York Retail Furriers Association, representing 250 fur manufacturing-retail establishments.

The Association recognized and accepted the decision of the National War Labor Board embodied in a final directive order on Dec. 11, 1944. This provides for arbitration throughout the life of the agreement of discharges alleged to be without cause; 10 months' equal division of work, and one week's vacation with pay annually after at least one season of employment, retroactive to 1944.

In accordance with the recommendation of the WLB that the parties bargain collectively on the union's demand for a health insurance plan, it was agreed that a health insurance fund be established on the basis of a 2 percent weekly payroll contribution from each employer.

The Greater New York Retail Furriers Association was recognized by the union for the first time to represent its membership as a collective body in labor relations. A joint conference committee was set up to administer the agreement and provisions were agreed upon for the arbitration of disputes before an impartial chairman to be jointly selected.

At a special meeting of the Furriers Joint Council yesterday, the terms agreed upon between the union and the Association were unanimously ratified.

Commenting on the significance of this agreement, Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council, declared:

"This collective contract is a great contribution to the entire fur industry and paves the way for a peaceful and constructive solution of the long-standing dispute in that part of the industry which has not yet accepted the War Labor Board decision. The union welcomes the constructive and patriotic approach of the Greater New York Retail Furriers Association and its leadership. This agreement will enable both sides to direct their attention and their energies toward the solution of the many problems confronting the fur industry, instead of engaging in strife, strikes or lock-outs which would hinder the war effort and sow chaos in the fur industry."

Grapefruit Juice On Ration List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration tonight returned grapefruit juice and orange-grapefruit blended juice to the ration list, effective at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow, as the War Food Administration ordered the entire output of the two items held for the armed forces.

Ration barriers for the two items will be 10 points for a number two can; 20 points for the 46-ounce can and 40 points for the number 10 can.

Petrillo Upholds Local 802 Elections

James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, has upheld the validity of elections in the union's Local 802, it was announced yesterday. A group within the New York local sought to have the election declared void.

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The Liberation of Poland

WHERE shall we find the words to express the power and grandeur of the tremendous panorama which is unfolding this week on the plains of long-suffering Poland? Do we Americans realize, as we go about our daily affairs, as our hearts are fixed on the far-flung fronts where our boys are fighting, what a tremendous advance is being given to the entire democratic cause by the bold offensive of our Soviet and Polish allies?

Yes, there have been great moments in this struggle that is deciding the destiny of the 20th century: there was Stalingrad; there was the liberation of Paris; there is the great campaign from Australia to the Philippines, and many others. But these last 24 hours have a sense of climax, a sense of final judgment on Nazi barbarism which surpasses every previous moment of the war.

Poland's capital, Warsaw, is liberated. The memory of those workers who fought on after a decrepit government betrayed them in 1939 is being avenged. A new Polish army is the avenger. Krakow is reported liberated within the same few hours; Krakow, the cultural center, where Washington's comrade Kosciuszko lies buried.

The Nazis are trembling in Berlin. Their horde of locusts is being swept out with an iron broom, amid blood and thunder. The Nazis have reason to tremble. A new fraternity of Poles and Russians and Ukrainians—something historic for Europe—is moving triumphantly toward Silesia and the Oder River. The world stands amazed. It is a time not only for amazement, but for humility. It is a time to consolidate the grand alliance of free peoples, of which our own country is fortunate to be a part.

The Soviet High Command is attempting to force the final decision in the east; the objective is Germany itself. This is not only a gigantic venture in its own right, but a boon for our own campaign in the west. It gives us the opportunity to follow up the collapse of the German salient in Belgium, and to smash across the Rhine.

The Daily Worker maintained from the very first day that the recent Nazi offensive was essentially an act of desperation. It has cost the Nazis plenty, and now is the time to follow up our own achievements by coordinating our own power with the Soviet power-drive. The prerequisites for quick victory are at hand; our task is to throw all of our strength into the battle, to spare nothing.

'Military Experts'

And what shall be said of the so-called "military experts"? Exactly one month ago, our public was told that unless the Soviets opened an immediate drive across the Vistula, we could not stop the enemy in Belgium. The heavy fighting in Hungary was minimized and slandered. But the Nazi drive was stopped. Only yesterday Hanson Baldwin of the N. Y. Times told his readers that our own winter offensive must now be postponed because the Russians will probably not be able to take Warsaw until the spring! Of course, we shall soon be hearing voices from such gentlemen (who have no shame and no respect for American intelligence) that the Soviets are moving too fast; first it was too slow, now it will be too fast. Such is the dilemma of the chicken-minded experts, the ink-well admirals and the poison-pen generals. It is time to silence their chattering.

All this manufactured suspicion of our allies is only a reflection of the deep fear that Germany is actually going to be defeated and fascism is going to be wiped out forever. Sen. Burton Wheeler expresses this fear openly; men like Sen. Arthur Vandenberg express this same fear more indirectly. It is time for our country to realize that the military defeat of Germany is irreversible. The liberation of Warsaw and Krakow cannot be undone. The new Poland, led by the Provisional Government of Lublin is a fact; it reflects the bankruptcy of Polish reaction, and the will to live of Polish democracy. Our own best interests are bound up with recognizing this government; let there be resolutions and telegrams to Washington for such recognition now. The democratic Poland means that there will never again be warfare in eastern Europe, never again a war that begins in Europe and engulfs the whole world.

Let us consolidate the grand alliance by working together with all the democratic forces of Europe, in harmony with our heroic allies.

Let us throw everything we have into war production, into a new dedication on the home front.

Let us seize the opportunity in the west and scourge Germany of its cannibals; let us erase the infamous epoch of Hitlerism so that the spring can bring forward new beginnings all over Europe.

OUR DUTY



—They're Saying in Washington—

Labor's Manpower Policy

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON.

IT SEEMS to me that labor has muffed a major opportunity in assuming leadership on the home front. I'm referring to its opportunity in the current discussion on national service legislation.

This is not to say that there was no validity to many of the arguments offered by labor spokesmen against the May-Bailey bill. Nor is it to deny that the CIO did take a generally constructive and positive position, much superior to that of AFL representatives.

But I think there was a chance for labor to make clearer than it did that it constitutes the backbone of the war effort and stands ready to support every step which is essential to winning the war. There was a chance to get genuinely helpful legislation passed.

And there was certainly a necessity for labor to differentiate itself sharply from the opposition to national service voiced by obstructionist Republicans like Rep. Dewey Short of Missouri and assorted Socialist and Trotskyite groups which appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Hines, a GOP Wheelhorse

Lewis G. Hines, legislative representative for the AFL, took the position that "free labor" can out-produce "slave labor" which would be created by national service legislation and that manpower problems can be solved by voluntary means. Hines, a Republican wheelhorse of long standing, also took a couple of cracks at the President which were appreciated by GOP members of the committee.

CIO President Philip Murray gave the committee detailed evidence that in many cases where the Army alleged manpower shortage plants were actually laying off workers. Murray presented a detailed program for better utilization of manpower and suggested a labor-management-agriculture-government conference to work out any means nec-

essary to overcome and meet the need for manpower.

The CIO executive officers had already stated that they were not opposed to national service legislation in principle, and Murray told the committee that the CIO would support any measure including legislation proposed by this conference. The committee was visibly impressed by Murray's presentation, and it should have been.

Compulsion Vs. Voluntary

But Murray did in his testimony express a general reluctance to see compulsory methods used in solving manpower problems and a strong preference for voluntary methods.

It seems unfortunate that labor spokesmen got themselves involved in a general discussion of this nature. The fact is that compulsion of one degree or another is already used in keeping workers on the job, and labor-management committees cooperate in administering this compulsion.

Two legitimate objections were made by labor to the May-Bailey bill. First, that it would create labor battalions which would serve no useful purpose and might be dangerous. Second, it would give authority over man-power problems to Selective Service instead of to the experienced labor-management committees and the existing War Manpower Commission machinery.

The first objection is concurred in by the Army, Navy and War Production Board, and the bill could probably be amended to this effect without much trouble. As to the second objection the advisory board of the Office of War Mob-

ilization and Reconversion representing labor, the public and agriculture took substantially the same view that control of manpower should remain in civilian hands.

There is so much opposition to national service legislation of any kind from Republicans, whose support of the war effort has been of doubtful value, and from business-as-usual employer interests that it is by no means certain that any kind of bill will be passed. The President has become seriously alarmed at the situation, and has renewed his request that Congress act promptly.

Labor's Strategic Position

If any legislation at all is to be passed, labor is, therefore, in an unusually strategic position. It can influence to a substantial degree the kind of bill that will be adopted so that it will be of a constructive and workable nature. It is altogether feasible that a bill could be passed which would simply increase the powers of the existing labor-management WMC and the existing labor-management committee to keep essential workers on their jobs and to channel non-essential workers into war jobs.

I don't think there could be any particular objections from a labor point of view to this kind of legislation, labor's fear of compulsory legislation has prevented it from making specific suggestions and in creating the impression that it takes a negative attitude on this question. Add to this the absence of AFL-CIO teamwork and you get a situation where labor simply did not pull its full weight on this issue.

—Worth Repeating—

WAR'S TOLL at Leningrad is graphically described by a paragraph in John Hersey's article on a Soviet Business Executive in the current Life Magazine (Jan. 15), in which the following is said of the Kirov plant: Just now the plant is a sorry sight. During the siege the Germans came within three miles of the factory and held it under observation and shellfire for many months. Much of its equipment and personnel was evacuated across Lake Ladoga during the siege—by boat, by trucks across the ice and even by submarine. But about 5,000 workers chose to stay behind and keep the plant running. The entire time Director Puzirev lived at the plant in a basement connected by a tunnel with the plant's military command post. The place became a fort as well as a factory. Defenses were thrown up all around the plant. At present the factory has returned to about 20 percent of prewar production. It is turning out turbines, shells, cannon, certain emergency machinery and it repairs diesel engines for tanks. Director Puzirev does not plan to bring back the machinery evacuated to the Urals, where it is now hard at work, but will replace it with new machinery.

Today's Guest Column

COLONIAL peoples all over the world, who have looked particularly to this country and to the Soviet Union for leadership in eradicating imperialism and building a post-war world of democracy, will find their hopes strengthened by the contents of the recent letter of Secretary of State Stettinius to Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

Replying to a communication from the Council signed by many representative leaders, recommending provisions to be incorporated in the Dumbarton Oaks plans for the advancement of Africa and other colonial peoples, Mr. Stettinius reaffirmed the statement of policy made by his predecessor, Cordell Hull:



"There rests upon the independent nations a responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatories, of trustees, or of other agencies, as the case may be, to help the aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally, to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines."

by Alphaeus Hunton

I think it is significant to note that the above statement was first made by the former Secretary of State in September, 1943, and again repeated without any change in his memorandum of March 21, 1944 on Bases of the Foreign Policy of the United States, and is now for the third time restated. This repetition implies emphasis as well as consistency of position. Though it is a general statement, it nevertheless is an inclusive one. The last sentence of the statement, as I have mentioned before in this column, may be interpreted as an endorsement of the principle of putting specific time-limits upon colonial trusteeship.

"THE Department of State recognizes the importance in world affairs of the problems of dependent peoples, in Africa and elsewhere," Mr. Stettinius said in his letter. "The government of the United States realizes that the problems of the dependent peoples are of a unique nature, requiring special consideration and treatment. The appropriate divisions and committees of the Department of State are devoting serious attention to those problems with a view to devising practicable solutions which will insure the greatest tangible advancement possible and which will be based upon the fundamental principles of equitable and just treatment for all peoples."

Perhaps one of the most important implications of Mr. Stettinius' letter is that it

U.S. Foreign Policy And the Colonies

demonstrates that our State Department, like President Roosevelt and his administration as a whole, is alert and responsive to the thinking of the democratic forces of this country. This is specifically exemplified in the Secretary's expression of appreciation of the Council's "constructive interest in the efforts now being made to assure a better world for all peace-loving peoples of whatever race, creed, or political status." It is the responsibility of every section of the American public to support the government's efforts along this line by every possible means.

WHILE stressing the need for a sound and democratic colonial policy for the United Nations in the postwar period, it is at the same time necessary to see this question in the larger focus of international economic relations. Ever since Americans were colonial subjects of Great Britain colonies have been prized above all for their economic value. Hence voluntary relinquishment of claims to colonies can only be expected to come about as the guarantees are given that there is another and better way to achieve the same economic advantages. Within the framework of mutually beneficial economic agreements between this country and the other world powers, the international solution of the colonial question can be effectively worked out; without such agreements, noble declarations respecting the uplift and liberation of dependent peoples will remain simply far-off ideals.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Another Protest On Phony Forum

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Here is a copy of a letter I sent to the Town Hall meeting of the air:

Your so-called debate, Jan. 11, was supposed to be "The Menace of Communism in the U. S.," and it turned out to be "Russia As a Menace to the World."

You know whom to plant in such a subject. Four men who never had a good word about our ally the USSR, and all of them are well known as professional red-baiters.

And you had the gall to try to palm off two of them as men who would present the Communist side. I would not be surprised if your next plant is a subject like "Is the PAC a Menace to Our Democracy?" And then select four angels of democracy: Dies, Rankin, Pegler and Hearst to speak on the subject.

You are always prattling about the American Way of Life. Your pattern of conducting and maneuvering these debates is contrary to every principle of fair play and the spirit of democracy.

M. MANGEL.

We Receive Thanks

Manhattan.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Thank you very much for all the space that you devoted to help make "Salute to the Wounded" the success it was at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night.

The Worker deserves much of the credit for the full house that attended this charity for the Chaplains' Fund, and you can take pleasure in the knowledge that you have helped provide heart-warming extras for many thousands of wounded veterans.

RUSSELL H. POTTER,
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New Light On Cartels

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Can Cartels Be Abolished, by James Allen, which appeared in the Sunday Worker of Jan. 14, is one of the most piercing and simple analyses on monopoly capital as applied to present-day requirements.

It is unquestionably Marxism-Leninism at its best. Not until Mr. Allen discoursed did I understand the position adopted by NAM when they opposed (with tongue in cheek) cartels as being contrary to free enterprise.

Mr. Allen's statement that abolition of cartels necessitates the elimination of the system under which we live, and its undesirability at the moment brings one up sharp with the sober thought that a review of cartels in a new light was needed.

Mr. Allen provides that review. It is brilliant. R. LACEY.

Sent Supplement To Husband

Jacksonville, Ill.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The Overseas Supplement is wonderful! Please keep it up. I'm sure the men and women in the services will feel the same way. I sent my copy off in the mail to my husband the very same day. It's just what we've been needing. Thanks. RHODA BOLTON.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

I HAVE seen many an effort to extract "communism" from the clear sky, but the most fantastic scheme to do so revolves around the newspaper publicity that blossomed out on the "Douds case" in New York.

Charles Douds is the New York regional director of the National Labor Relations Board. He is under fire from his national office and was asked to resign by a 2-to-1 board vote over some differences involving internal administration, disputes with staff members, and similar ordinary conditions in many an agency.



On the NLRB there has been quite a consistent and long chain of differences between chairman H. A. Millis and John Houston on one side and Gerald Rellly, the favorite of the AFL's top controlling clique on the other. Rellly came in for some sharp criticism for anti-CIO bias in a speech by Philip Murray and in a resolution at the recent CIO convention. On the other hand, the AFL raised a howl against the majority of the board and demanded a congressional investigation—that's what they call it—and amendments to the Wagner Act to cripple it.

The question of Douds' efficiency and administrative conduct has nothing to do with the basic difference in the NLRB. But his fate apparently does, for there seems to be jockeying from several directions for changes.

But whatever is really behind all this,

by George Morris

Murray apparently regards Douds as fit for the job he holds, for he issued a statement opposing his removal. Bill Green, however, is interested in forcing an investigation of the NLRB by Congress with all the trimmings of a "scandal." The right kind of boys in Congress have apparently asked for it before they move for the anti-CIO "investigation."

AT THIS point a few characters enter our story whose role is completely concealed in the newspapers. Dave Dubinsky in his office of the Ladies Garment Workers Union, presses the button that sets his Social Democratic contacts in the CIO jumping. They immediately wink at their allies—a sizable collection—two species of Trotskyites, Socialists and others on that fringe.

They put their scheming heads together: "Do you know, Communists are behind the effort to oust Douds?" All smile knowingly: "Yes, Communists." Now, who is the best man to front before the newspapers? It cannot be an AFL leader. That "would be a give-away. It cannot be a tainted red-baiter. No one will believe him. "We've got to have someone whom the Communists won't be able to call a red-baiter," runs the opinion. "Now there's Charlie Kerrigan, regional director of the United Automobile Workers. He is for the no-strike pledge and is with the anti-Reuther faction in the UAW."

Whatever the mechanics are to sell Ker-

Hatching Red Plots and Using Suckers: In One Lesson

rigan on the idea, before you can say Jack Robinson, he gets the newspaper men down to his office, and the city editors, purely by coincidence, of course, send their anti-red experts. A "conference" of union leaders is called and they turn out to be a swell collection of about a dozen phonies. They arrange pickets before the NLRB office carrying signs for retention of Douds. A resolution is released cursing Communists and calling for an "investigation." The newspaper men lap everything up eagerly. The papers scream out a "communist plot" to dominate the NLRB.

I know Kerrigan. He is one of the younger leaders in the labor movement of New York who appeared promising. But the bug of "communism" has been planted in his head and several times the Dubinsky boys or the Trotskyites in the leadership of his own union, Brewster Local 365, have exploited it.

I often felt, however, that Kerrigan is just afraid to stand on his own legs, and often lets others think for him. This has become so much of a habit that when I questioned him at a press conference, I had to first shut up several Trotskyites who apparently thought it was too risky to let Charlie talk.

Trotskyites are always on the lookout for suckers to front for them. I really think that Kerrigan is being used for a sucker. One UAW organizer, a Trotskyite who shifted his operations from the shipbuilding workers to the UAW in Queens, said to me as I parted: "George, you can't class Kerrigan like you do some of us guys. He is just a plain Irish lad who don't know from nothin'."

Reuther's Policies Mean Ruin

SOMEONE is going to have to pay.

If the membership of the UAW repudiates the policies and activities of the Reuther brothers, it will be Walter and Victor and their strike provoking pals and stooges who pay. On the other hand, if the membership of the UAW tolerates or condones these policies and activities it will be our soldiers at the front, along with organized labor and American democracy, who pay.

Double-dealing and hypocrisy don't make treachery any sweeter.

The fact that Walter Reuther introduced a resolution into the last UAW convention calling for labor-servicemen unity the day before he promoted the fight to repudiate the no-strike pledge didn't make that act any less a stab in the back to our servicemen.



The fact that he murmurs a few words of equivocal approval of the pledge before launching into a red-baiting tirade against its supporters doesn't lessen his service to Hitler and Hirohito.

The Reuthers can wreck the labor movement.

When a platoon at the front turns tail and runs from the enemy because a few cowards

by Bob Thompson

have spread panic in its midst the men on its flanks whose lives have been jeopardized don't try to find out the names and the serial numbers of the cowards. They brand every man in the platoon and that brand sticks.

When sections of organized labor are inveigled into disrupting or threatening to disrupt production which supplies or supports our fighting fronts, soldiers 3,000 and 5,000 miles away don't start asking for the telephone numbers and addresses of the Lewis, Reuthers and Wolchoks. They begin to brand labor as a whole and they are not entirely incorrect in doing so, because who, if not organized labor, must assume the responsibility of dealing with traitors in its own ranks?

WAR isn't a place where you learn tolerance of the enemy or of acts which aid the enemy. It is a place where you undergo misery and hardships that no man working an eight or a ten or a 12 or 14-hour day on the home front can fully understand. It is a place where you see your best friends killed and maimed. It is a place where you acquire attitudes that last, of hatred of the enemy and of bitterness towards those whom you consider have increased the price of defeating that enemy.

There is no unity of the home and fighting

fronts save that unity which is based on the all-out effort of the home front to meet all of the requirements of the fighting fronts.

There is no unity between soldiers in uniform and soldiers of production save that unity which is founded on the unswerving and unconditional adherence of labor to its pledge of uninterrupted production.

There is no bond of the past, whether of union affiliation or of family tie, which can prevent a disastrous split between workers and soldiers if labor permits misleaders to undermine the cornerstone of its support to this war, its no-strike policy.

LEWIS, Reuther and Wolchok stand for a policy of scabbing on our soldiers who are giving their lives to crush our fascist enemies. Every auto worker who is a father, a brother, a sister, a wife or a friend of a soldier, every auto worker who is a veteran, has personal reason to hate the guts of these and all other advocates of a strike movement.

Labor today faces the choice of prosecuting the Reuthers and their kind in its ranks or of being prosecuted by the returning servicemen and public opinion.

Everything organized labor stands for, everything it has accomplished in the past and during this war, everything it hopes to accomplish in the future, demands that auto workers overwhelmingly uphold labor's no-strike pledge in their current referendum.

Polish Heroes Fight Their Way Home

By BILL MARDIO

Remember the first slogan adopted by the Polish Kosciuszko Division, shortly after its formation on Soviet soil? "There is no return to Poland except across the battlefield."

And 20 months later, from the Radio Polski at Lublin: "Attention! Warsaw is captured. Formations of the Red Army and Polish Army occupied Warsaw, capital of the Polish republic."

What happened in Warsaw yesterday morning represented in a very special sense "complete victory" for the Polish people, for the Polish republic, and most of all, for those thousands of Poles who, in April, 1943, flocked to a training camp 100 miles from Moscow and there began the long voyage home.

One might say Warsaw's liberation stems from the Soviet-Polish military agreement of Aug. 14, 1941, when it was decided to form a Polish army on Soviet soil.

The Soviet government pledged money, housing facilities and arms for General Wladislaw Anders to

whip a powerful Polish army into shape by Oct. 1 of that year—by which time Anders said his first units would be ready for action on the Eastern front.

Now Anders already had 73,415 trained Polish troops at his disposal in February of 1941—but not one man did he send into action on June 1. He declared Polish forces wouldn't be ready to fight until June 1, 1942, a year later. The same story repeated itself in the summer of 1942. And again in 1943.

It was becoming apparent that Anders was more concerned with sabotaging any plans for joint Soviet-Polish military actions than in helping liberate Poland.

In the summer of 1943, General Anders showed how interested he was in fighting the enemy by evacuating some 75,000 troops to the Middle East—certainly not the shortest route to Warsaw.

When, on April 6, 1943, the Soviet government severed relations with the hostile Polish exile cabal in London, the first honest steps

were taken toward the formation of a Polish anti-fascist army.

"The hour has struck for the formation of a Polish army in the USSR." That clarion call was sounded by the weekly newspaper Wolna Polska in Moscow, just before ties with the exile government were broken. Thousands upon thousands of Poles flocked to the banner of a free Polish army. Colonel Zigmund Berling, former Chief of Staff under Gen. Anders, undertook the job of organizing the now famous Kosciuszko Division.

At the rate of 1,000 recruits per day, they flocked to Berling's training center outside of Moscow. From east of the Curzon Line they came; word of this new Polish army spread like wildfire through Poland, and Berling with thousands more recruits smuggled through German lines.

Former members of the Polish Brigade who fought in Spain found their way to the Kosciuszko Division. And one day a boyish-looking Roman-Catholic priest,

Father Frantisek Kubsh, slipped inside the Soviet lines and inquired where he might find the offices of the Union of Polish Patriots.

All summer of 1943, those determined Polish anti-fascists trained. For 12 hours, commencing from 5:30 a.m., they sweated and strained for that eventful day when they would be allowed to march against the Nazi murderers of their land.

One night in late October, 1943, Father Kubsh gave blessings to Polish soldiers crouched in readiness on the Eastern Front. Then, in early morning, the Kosciuszko Division attacked. Within several hours the German positions had been penetrated.

"The Germans defeated us in 1939. Now we are licking them and will continue to do so until complete victory," Maj. Gen. Berling announced.

Yesterday, the long voyage home to Warsaw had been accomplished. For those Polish and Soviet buddies who were recently shouting, "On to Warsaw," the new slogan is "On to Berlin!"

Will Celebrate Warsaw Victory

The liberation of Warsaw will be celebrated and the memory of Polish teachers, scientists and artists murdered by the Nazis, will be honored this Sunday at Irving Plaza, 2:30 p.m., at a meeting organized by the Polonia Society of the International Workers Order.

The Sunday meeting will be addressed by the Polish poet, Julian Tuwim; the artist, Arthur Szyk; Boleslaw Gebert, president Polonia Society, I.W.O.; Dr. Abraham Pensik, Socialist leader; Irena Morska, dramatist; and others.

May End Civilian Canned Poultry Sale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UP).—The War Food Administration probably will soon freeze all civilian sales of canned poultry and restrict the amount of poultry that can go into other foods.

Lincoln Vets Mourn Death of Capt. Bottcher

Captain Herman Bottcher's comrades in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who fought with him in Spain, were saddened by the news of his death yesterday.

Robert Thompson, former battalion commander in Spain, who won the Distinguished Service Cross in New Guinea (as did Bottcher), voiced his feelings as follows:

"When the news came over the wires this morning that Captain Herman Bottcher had been killed by a Japanese mortar shell on Leyte Island in the Philippines the personal sorrow of those of us who have called him friend and comrade merged with the grief of millions who have come to regard him as symbolizing the finest qualities of the American soldier.

"With his death our Army lost one of its most courageous and capable officers. It did not lose, and will never lose, the example

of his exemplary conduct and patriotic zeal which has become a part of the tradition of our armed forces.

"Herman Bottcher was a man whom cynical political dilettantes have dubbed a premature anti-fascist. He grew up fighting fascism. He fought it in Germany and in Spain and he died fighting it on Leyte Island.

"Captain Bottcher was loved by the men who served under him. His was a warm and human personality. Yet he was not a soft man. He was hard as iron in struggle and he had no room for tears. The only tribute befitting a man of his caliber and stature

is our full measure of devotion to the great cause of victory in this war for which he died."

A DEEP PERSONAL LOSS

David McKelvy White, executive secretary, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, said:

"The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade feel a deep personal loss in the death of Captain Herman Bottcher.

"His heroism, his record of action was a natural continuation of his whole adult life and his struggle against fascism.

"He went to Spain in 1937 to help preserve the peace of the world and the security of his adopted country. His enlistment in the armed forces of the United States immediately after Pearl Harbor was motivated by the same anti-fascist flame which urged him to take up arms against the barbarous German and Italian armies on the battlefields of Spain.

"He was a great soldier, and a thinking one. His life was truly dedicated to the people of America."

London Times Hits Censorship on Greece

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UP).—The London Times criticized editorially today the restrictions placed on the press in reporting the Greek situation.

"None of the scanty evidence which filters out through narrow official channels, with representatives of the British and American press still denied access to leaders of ELAS, gives a clear picture."

Order 48-Hour Week

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17 (UP).—A 48-hour work week for all Rhode Island industries, designed to relieve hundreds of workers for critical industries.

France Favors Reich Areas Be Ceded to Polish Republic

France will help build an independent Poland, friendly to the Soviet Union, bounded on the east by the Curzon line and compensated in the west with German territory.

This statement was made by French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault in an interview for the February issue of Free World.

Bidault also emphasized that the Rhineland and the Ruhr, bordering France, must "no longer be governed militarily, economically, administratively, by Berlin."

He asserted that France must have a place alongside the Big Three. "We believe profoundly that her voice is needed in the peace and

that it is in the interest of all that she shall make herself heard," he said.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tomorrow—Manhattan

REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Friday at 8:45 p.m. "Is There a Place for 'Pressure Groups' in National Unity?"—Harold Collins will review Stuart Chase's new book "Democracy Under Pressure" in the light of the week's main events, including the white-collar conference. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. cor. 16th St. 50c.

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JOHANNES STEEL, noted radio commentator, in "Brighton! Speaks Sunday evening on "The Political and Military Scene." Auspices Brighton Community Center, 3209 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn.

Philadelphia, Pa.

DANCE TO THE TUNE of Jimmie Shorter's Band. Friday, January 19, 9 p.m. 819 Locust St. Admission \$1. United Peoples Club.



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Lower Ceilings On Pork Cuts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today ordered a reduction in the wholesale price of certain pork cuts, and said the changes would bring an average savings of one-half to one cent a pound to consumers throughout the country.

Pork cut involved were smoked loins under 10 pounds and rough shoulders (neck bone in). On the loins, OPA reduced wholesale prices from \$28.50 to \$27.50 a hundred-weight (central price zone), while the prices on fresh or frozen shoulders were reduced from \$19.75 to \$19.25 (central price zone).

Curran Urges Retrial In Sedition Case

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and the New York CIO Council, has asked Attorney General Francis Biddle to bring the 26 defendants in the late sedition proceedings in Washington to trial immediately.

William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt chief; Elizabeth Dilling, author of Roosevelt's Red Record; Gerald P. Winrod, author of Roosevelt's Jewish Ancestry; Joe McWilliams, Christian Mobilizer, and the other defendants were on trial before Justice Edward C. Eicher before the latter's death in November.

The seamen's leader told Mr. Biddle that he made this demand for a new trial in the name of his union and "the thousands of merchant seamen who have died and

are dying to preserve our institutions."

Philip Murray, CIO president, has already pressed the re-trial demand in a letter to Mr. Biddle.

"The anti-Semitic activities of the defendants, their associations with the German Bund and in some cases direct alliance with Hitlerite Germany, stamp the defendants as persons who were determined to conspire against the well-being and interests of this nation and its people." The CIO has urged all its affili-

ates and members to press for re-trial.

Fascists will operate much more openly against the war effort if the case should be dropped, the CIO has warned.

The next trial must be conducted by a strong judge, it should be added.

Allies Will Try Hitler, Says Eden

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UP).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today that the punishment to be meted out to Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and other major war criminals whose offenses were not confined to a particular geographical area would be decided jointly by the Allied governments.

He denied that "fundamental differences" existed between the Allied War Crimes Commission and the British government.

Let 'er Roll

By LOIS MUCCI

CHICAGO.

THE Illinois-Indiana District has as of Jan. 8 achieved 1,970 subs, overfulfilling by 18 percent its goal of 1,668.

One of the important reasons for the success of our drive was the early start we made. The first part of November our district leadership made a thorough plan for the campaign, worked out a manual of methods and suggestions, held discussions with the clubs and worked to achieve 20 percent of the goal by the time of the conference Nov. 26 which officially launched the campaign. This objective was overfulfilled.

We emphasized three main methods of work: (1) Getting our own members to subscribe and renew. (2) Having a committee work on renewals. (3) Getting pledges from individuals of two to 10 subs, especially from trade unionists.

In addition to working with trade unionists through the clubs, a whole series of labor committee meetings were held in important shops and industries, at which pledges were made on a shop or industry basis. Although the pledges were not fully achieved in most cases, some excellent work was done by a number of individuals.

The work of the clubs was very uneven. Some clubs did outstanding work in the campaign, and achieved their results by using all three of the proposed methods. In some cases the press apparatus was rather weak, in some strong—but the key to success in all cases was that the club executive, and especially the secretary, gave real leadership and attention to the campaign.

Last, but not least, was the work of our veteran sub-getter, "Whirlwind" Larson, who himself secured around 300 subs, mostly from Indiana and downstate Illinois.

One thing is evident as a result of this campaign—that there is generally an increased understanding of the importance of building our press, and a determination to continue doing so. For example, one club, Albany Park, is developing a list of readers and people in the community to form a community press club, which will conduct forums and promote the circulation of The Worker.

Clubs in many cases have already strengthened their press apparatus. Reports indicate that will be further strengthened in the club elections this month. The direct responsibility of club secretaries for the press will be a major contribution.

We are confident that as a result of the activities, understanding and enthusiasm developed in this campaign, there will continue to be a consistent growth in the circulation of The Worker in our district, in keeping with the imperative need in the crucial days before us.

IN MEMORIAM

Brother William Bass

Beloved leader of Local 135 IFLWU
Killed in action Oct. 15, 1944

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LOW DOWN

USO Baseball Troupes
Huge Success Overseas

Nat Low

Leo Durocher, Joe Medwick, Nick Etten and Tom Meany, sports columnist for PM, came back from their USO tour of the Italian theatre of war Tuesday afternoon and yesterday, at a press conference, recounted much the same story the earlier returning units had told; how the GIs were all for the continuation of baseball, how they harbored no grudges at all against the men playing the game, how they were all amazed and delighted to see the major leaguers in the flesh, how they deluged the stars with countless questions about the Yanks, the Dodgers, the Giants and everything else pertaining to the great American pastime.

Etten was the sole member of the four-man troupe, which spent eight weeks in Italy, who wasn't present, having rushed home to the wife and kids in Chicago immediately. But Durocher and Medwick, dressed nattily but looking somewhat peaked after their 20,000-mile trip, carried the ball well, while Meany "edited" their copy somewhat so his sports writing colleagues at the conference could get the best stories.

The boys put on their show to various-sized audiences, ranging from a handful to several thousand, entertaining in all some 70,000 servicemen and women. The routine consisted mainly of films of the 1944 World Series followed by gags and stories by the players. At the end of each regular show the GIs gathered around to ask innumerable questions about this and that.

One of the most popular acts was Durocher's re-creation of his famous dust-in-the-eye rhubarb with umpire George Magerkurth. The Lippy one is quite an actor and, according to Meany, wowed the boys every time out, especially when he went through the gyrations of that famous verbal battle.

Etten, it seems, turned out to be quite a comedian. "We played in one of those famous Italian opera houses," Durocher was saying, "and when we came on stage, Nick cleared his throat, murmured 'mi-mi-mi-mi' like an opera star, and then cracked, 'Think I'm in good voice tonight?'" The GIs howled at that one.

On another occasion, after Meany had handed out autographed baseballs to the servicemen in a tent near the front lines that was so dark you couldn't see a foot ahead of you, Etten whispered, "Don't look now, Tom, but you gave that last ball to Gen. Von Kesselring."

As you would expect, mention of Brooklyn always caused the greatest commotion, ranging from terrific cheers to good-natured raillery, but Durocher was amazed to find every single audience sympathetic to the plight of the Dodgers.

"There was no jeering or raucous yelling of 'what happened to them Bums, Lippy?'" Durocher reported, "but they were always asking a stock question: 'Why was Medwick traded to the Giants?' I let Joe answer that," Leo quipped.

The troupe saw the Spaghetti Bowl football game in Florence on New Year's Day and all raved about the performance of Corp. John Moody, Negro GI from Baltimore, who put on a terrific one-man exhibition to win the game for the Fifth Army.

The closest the players got to the front lines was four miles, but that was close enough, they agreed. They played in a tent this night and while Durocher was going through his act a Nazi shell landed a few hundred yards away. Leo stopped dead, halted his spiel, but a colonel sitting in the first row said, "Don't worry, Leo, when the soldiers start to run for it then you know it's really close."

The event that tickled them most was something done at the expense of a major general. Again Durocher was going through his act and in the middle of it this major general took out a cigar and put it in his mouth. A strict rule in the tent was that there was to be no smoking ABSOLUTELY. Leo stopped his act, pointed to the high officer and said, "Now look here, General, don't go lighting that nickel cigar while I'm working."

The GIs roared at this irreverence but a little while later the general came to Leo, shook his hand and said, "That was swell, Durocher, the boys ate it up."

Rounding Up the Loose Ends

By PHIL GORDON

President Roosevelt's press conference statement about baseball Tuesday gave major league officials a tremendous boost and it is probable that the game will be continued this summer.

However, FDR clearly pointed out that the game must not interfere with the war and that "perfectly healthy young men" should not play. This means that any sudden change in the war situation may likewise change plans for continuation of baseball for the duration.

At the moment, though, it would seem that players classified 4F will not be drafted to work in war plants but will be allowed to continue playing the game.

Ray Robinson, who will undoubtedly face welterweight champion Red Cochrane within the next six months, showed he is quite ready for that long-delayed bout by whipping Tommy Bell, Cleveland batter, in ten rounds Tuesday night. Ray won as he pleased, battering the game bit

futile Bell all over the place and almost knocking him out in the final round.

Mike Jacobs' plan for running weekly outdoor fights at the Polo Grounds this summer will probably be a hit with boxing fans. Summer bouts in the Garden have proved to be impossible to attend because of the faulty air-conditioning system employed there. Incidentally, Mike announced yesterday he has signed Humberto Zavala, Mexican lightweight, to a ten-round bout with Danny Bartfield at the Garden Feb. 16.

Buff Donelli, coach of the Cleveland football Rams, passed his physical yesterday and was accepted into the Navy. He will probably be assigned to the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UP).—Returning to England after a tour of the continent, Corp. Billy Conn of Pittsburgh last night jabbed out a three-round decision over Tech. Sgt. Bill Dirks, Purple Heart winner

Dodds Retires From Track

BOSTON, Jan. 17 (UP).—Gallop-ing Gil Dodds, Boston Theological student and premier American miller who holds the world indoor record of 4:06.4, announced today that he would retire from the track Jan. 22 to join a Los Angeles gospel preaching group.

Dodds said he would take his mark for the last time in the two-mile event at the Boston YMCA indoor meet Saturday.

"Seems like this will be my last race," said Dodds, who is taking his final examinations at the Gordon College of Theology and Missions.

"I've had a chance to join a gospel group on Jan. 22 and that's what I'm planning to do. It's my life work and I've got to get started at it. I guess you can say I'm retiring all right. It's too hard to try and keep in training and do the kind of work I'm going to do."

Dodds, 26 and the father of one child, sprang into prominence three years ago. He had been just an also-ran to Greg Rice in the longer distances but switching to the mile he defeated Les MacMillan, then mile king, in one race. He improved steadily and last year swept through the indoor season undefeated.

Luby in 1-A

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 17 (UP).—Second baseman Hugh Luby of the New York Giants has passed his pre-induction physical examination and is awaiting draft board instructions, it was revealed today.

Luby, 31, and the father of two children, batted .254 in 11 games last season. He has been employed at war plants during the off-season for several years.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talks; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15-WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WMCA—News; Dorsey Records
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Tobey's Topics
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Sky High Variety Show
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bunde's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WEAF—Terry's House Party
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WEAF—Phil Brito, Songs
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Poster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowi
WJZ—Jack Drake
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Jerry Wayne, Songs
WABC—Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—The High Places
WMCA—Adrian Rollini Trio
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WABC—Sing Along Club
WNYC—Treasury Star Parade
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Studio Music
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
4:30-WEAF—News Reports
4:45-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—March of Dimes, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Margaret O'Brien, Others, from White House
4:55-WEAF—Young Wilder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Recorded Music

St. John's Pulling Away in Met Race

The annual two-week midterm lull in basketball began after St. John's 48-42 victory over hitherto undefeated Akron Tuesday night and in the process the Indians only proved for the umpteenth time that they are far and away the best team in the city—and one of the best in the country.

Indeed, until they are licked in the National Invitation Tourney they must be rated THE best in the country for they are the defending champions.

Tuesday night's victory over Akron was another of those slick, splendidly accomplished affairs that was near-perfect from beginning to end and served to exhibit still another facet of Joe Lapchick's coaching prowess.

Lapchick devised a slightly different strategy for this contest, and, as usual, it worked brilliantly. Firstly, he correctly assessed the spirit of his youngsters and instead of having them play their usual cautious first half game (they are invariably content to trot off the court at intermission behind or ahead by a few points) he let them go all out.

Thus, the Indians quickly and authoritatively ripped Akron apart, speeding up and down court and consistently knifing through its defense to pile up a seventeen point lead at half time.

Secondly, instead of playing his best defensive man, Bill Kotsos, on Akron's much-touted Fritz Nagy, he selected Murray Robinson for that job and had Kotsos slide back whenever Nagy got the ball in the pivot. This not only tied Nagy into many many knots but also allowed Kotsos to play a

Met College Cage Records

| | W. | L. | Points For | Points Agst. |
|-------------|----|----|------------|--------------|
| St. John's | 9 | 1 | 486 | 441 |
| CCNY | 8 | 2 | 515 | 419 |
| NYU | 10 | 3 | 796 | 493 |
| Brooklyn | 7 | 4 | 586 | 481 |
| LIU | 6 | 4 | 559 | 492 |
| Columbia | 6 | 4 | 420 | 408 |
| St. Francis | 2 | 3 | 131 | 183 |
| Fordham | 1 | 5 | 280 | 412 |

driving offensive game and this he did, hitting the basket for 12 important points.

Akron, however, was too good a team to go down without a stiff fight, so they started the second half with a furious rush that caught the Indians off-guard and in a short time had whittled the seventeen point deficit to a mere four points. At this, the crucial juncture of the contest, the Indians were leading by 38-34 and another Akron goal would have made it anybody's game. But here little Hy Getkin proved why Lapchick considers him the key man on the team. With his teammates becoming just a trifle panicky, Hy calmly let fly a long set shot that plunked in and made the score 40-34. A few moments later the much-inspired Indians swished in three more points and after that it was just a matter of freezing the ball, which they did sweetly and efficiently.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—590 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1230 Kc.
WNEW—1180 Kc.
WLIE—1190 Kc.
WHN—1600 Kc.
WOV—1290 Kc.
WBNY—1480 Kc.
WQXR—1500 Kc.

5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Weapons for Victory
WMCA—Milt Greene, Songs
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—E. M. Sternberger, News
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Whittemore & Lowe, Piano
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—Kierman's News Corner
WABC—Warren Sweeney, News
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Voice of Broadway
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Pan-American Music
6:30-WEAF—Richard Vandeventer, News
WJZ—New Whose War—Talk
WMCA—Richard Eaton—Talk
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WEAF—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News
WOR—Victory Is Our Business
WJZ—Clete Roberts, Comments
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WABC—Variety Musicale
WQXR—Operetta Music
7:30-WEAF—Bob Burns, Comedy
WOR—Arthur Hale, News
WJZ—Play—Charlie Chan
WABC—Mr. Keen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, News
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WEAF—The Answer Man
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Frank Morgan Show
WOR—Frank Singler, News
WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
WABC—Suspense—Play
8:15-WEAF—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Dinah Shore Show
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Town Meeting
WABC—Death Valley Sheriff
8:55-WEAF—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Music Hall
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WABC—Red Cross Show
WQXR—Worldwide News
9:15-WEAF—Real Stories
WQXR—Salon de Musique

9:30-WEAF—Joan Davis, Jack Haley
WOR—Treasury Hour of Song
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—Corliss Archer—Sketch
WMCA—Musical Spotlight
WQXR—Musical Festival
10:00-WEAF—Abbott and Costello
WOR—Henry Gladstone, News
WJZ—Fred Waring Show
WABC—The First Line
WMCA—News; Psychology Class
10:15-WEAF—Talk—Dale Carnegie
10:30-WEAF—Rudy Vallee Show
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—March of Time
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, News
WQXR—Talk—Jerome Nathanson
10:45-WEAF—Mary Harkens, Songs
WQXR—Spanish Dances
11:00-WEAF—News; Music
WJZ—WABC—News; Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Music of the New World
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WOR, WABC—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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Film Front

Actors Take Stand On Uncle (Tom) Remus Film

By David Platt

Hattie McDaniels, the well known Negro star has accepted the role of Tempie, a "philosophical household despot" in the controversial Walt Disney film Uncle (Tom) Remus.

This is the full-length cartoon that Clarence Muse, another noted Negro actor recently condemned as "detrimental to the cultural advancement of the Negro people."

Muse who was called in by Disney to aid in the screen treatment of Remus, made certain suggestions for presentation "dignified, prosperous looking types of individuals," but they were rejected in favor of Uncle Toms and handkerchief-heads and Muse felt it was his honest duty to hand in his resignation. Tiny Bradshaw, the Cleveland Negro band leader who was offered a part in the Remus film, also turned it down because the script was full of "dis" and "dat" and was almost unreadable. Bradshaw told reporters that the part of "Coon" he was asked to play was a typical Uncle Tom role and "would set my people back many years."

The people—Negro and white—will not soon forget the honest actions of men like Bradshaw and Muse. Nor will they forget that a fine and influential actress like Hattie McDaniels, who could do so much to put a stop to the old order of things, has chosen to put her personal career in Hollywood ahead of the common good.

I think it is time to be stern with Negro artists who accept undignified roles and even more stern with irresponsible newspaper writers who encourage this lowering of standards. I have in mind the Hollywood correspondent of the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro weekly, who, the other day, wrote that he had read the manuscript of Remus and denies that the part of Tempie would be "degrading" to the Negro people. Hattie McDaniels, he says, will play the part of a "wise, philosophical woman, destined to tongue-lash all offenders back into the paths of good behavior. The comedy lies in the fact that she is a household despot, ruling the roost with a rod of iron."

There it is, the same old stereotype that got laughs in Gone With the Wind, the thing the Inter-

racial Film and Radio Guild and the National Negro Congress has been fighting. There it is, shamefully defended by unthinking individuals in a powerful newspaper like the Pittsburgh Courier.

TWO-REEL SHORT

Reel One: "The new title of Counterattack, the Paul Muni film being produced at Columbia by Zoltan Korda and John Howard Lawson, is One Against Seven. . . . Seven to one it will be changed back to Counterattack, a title with a punch." (From Filmfront, Nov. 11, 1944.)

Reel Two: "Counterattack has been selected as the final title for Columbia's Paul Muni starrer, identified for a time as One Against Seven." (From Columbia News, Jan. 11, 1945.)

ALVAH BESSIE STORY

Objective Burma, the Warner Bros. film which follows Hollywood Canteen into the Strand Theater, is based on an original story by Alvah Bessie. . . . Warners will distribute Congo, first documentary to show the impact of the war on natives of the Belgian Congo. . . . Andre Cauvin, chief of the Belgian Film Mission to the Congo, produced it. . . . An all-Negro version of Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew is being considered for production this year by the Actors Laboratory Theater in Hollywood. . . . If it goes through, Lena Horne, Rex Ingram, Nina Mae McKinney, Leigh Whipper and Ernest Whitman will be in the cast. . . .

MARINES LIKE WILSON

Among the best films of 1944 selected by The Leatherneck, official publication of the U. S. Marine Corps, are Wilson, Winged Victory, Going My Way, Wing and a Prayer, Destination Tokyo, Dragon Seed, Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo, Eve of St. Mark, Adventures of Mark Twain, Gaslight, Double Indemnity, National Velvet, To Have and Have Not, Home in Indiana and None But the Lonely Heart. . . . Who says the Army doesn't know how to pick 'em. . . .

A Rising Young Negro Soprano Thrills Town Hall Audience

Ellabelle Davis, young Negro soprano gave an exciting recital at Town Hall last Saturday. Natural warmth and personality were only part of her equipment; her voice was clear, colorful, finely styled and beautifully controlled. An asset, too, is her wide range—three octaves, to be exact.

The program was chiefly French and German, with the final section given to spirituals. Miss Davis excelled in Weber's aria, Leise, leise, from Der Freischutz.

and two Mozart numbers, Ah! Lo So, from the Magic Flute, and L'amore, saro costante, all performed with taste, poise and necessary flourish. The audience broke into sustained applause when she finished the Weber number.

Miss Davis is singing with Dean Dixon and the National Youth Orchestra on Feb. 4 at Hunter College Assembly Hall. She is, as one critic put it, a new star on the horizon. Try not to miss hearing her.

L. P.

Today's Music

THURSDAY, JAN. 18

New York City Symphony, City Center, 2:30 p.m. Conductor, Stokowski; Carlo Ferro, violin.

Concerto Grosso in D minor. . . . Vivaldi
Tyronean Dances. . . . Schubert
Violin Concerto. . . . Bruch
Prelude and Love-Death, from Tristan and Isolde. . . . Wagner

Spanish Rhapsody. . . . Ravel
Three songs, to be sung by the audience.
Night on Bald Mountain. . . . Moussorgsky

Philharmonic-Symphony, Carnegie Hall, 8:45 p.m. Conductor, Rodzinski; Alexander Brailowsky, piano.

Overture, The Water Carrier. Cherubini
Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor. . . . Beethoven

The Prairie. . . . Lukas Foss
Dorothy Kirsten, Nan Merriman, William Hain, Todd Duncan; the Westminster Choir.

Doda Conrad (Second Lt., A.U.S.), basso.
Times Hall, 8:30 p.m.

Anna L. Strong's Crushing Reply To Redbaiters

PEOPLES OF THE USSR, by Anna Louise Strong. The Macmillan Co.
Reviewed by PEGGY DENNIS

"The Peoples of the USSR," by Anna Louise Strong, is the story of the sixteen Republics that make up the two hundred millions peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union. This book was written for American young people. However, it is of interest to all Americans, young and not so young, who seek knowledge about our great Ally, its vast country, its history, traditions, and resources. The author, with her eye upon the youthful reader for whom she writes, presents in simple narrative form the record of national and social progress in each of the Soviet Republics.

The factual content of Miss Strong's book serves as a devastating reply to the anti-Soviet propaganda of the Hearst-McCormick-Patterson press about the alleged threat of the USSR to the small nations. For even her very brief review of the history of such small countries as Finland, Poland, and the Baltic states, shows that they were once part of the Russian Imperial Empire, and that it was the Soviet Government which recognized their national independence after the October revolution.

A salient fact reiterated in this book is the historic transformation of the oppressed and pauperized colonies of Tsarist Russia into highly developed free and independent sovereign nations.

CULTURAL GRANTS

How millions of exploited peoples became self-governing democracies; how people once denied the right to their native language, some without an alphabet of their own, developed a whole literature and national culture; how retarded and undeveloped lands built giant industries; how each Union Republic, irrespective of its size, is represented by an equal number of deputies in the Soviet Government—how all this came to be is the record of the national policy of the Soviet Union in action. It is the story of the translation into actual life of Stalin's national policy and constitution which guarantees full equality for all peoples; the right of self-determination to each nation; the democratic development of all national minorities; the prosecution by law of all forms and practices of racial discrimination.

"The Peoples of the USSR" gives insight into one of the great sources of the strength of the Soviet Union, especially as it has been demonstrated in the friendship and steel-like unity of the multination and peoples of the USSR in the great national liberation war against the Hitlerite invaders. And it confirms the role of the Soviet Union as the steadfast champion of the independence and rights of all freedom-loving peoples and nations.

'Jacobowsky' to Close

Jacobowsky and the Colonel, the Theatre Guild's prize-winning comedy, in response to repeated requests from Guild subscribers in other cities, will halt its year long career on Saturday, March 10.

THE STAGE

LAST 8 WEEKS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack H. Skirball) **JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL**

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Imagination, Warmth Mark Stern's Recital

Mark the name of Isaac Stern down in your book as a violinist who will go far. Imagination and a bold approach to his instrument characterized Stern's performance in Carnegie Hall Sunday night. Possessing a warm, beautiful tone and a prodigious technique, Stern nevertheless did not allow himself to be imprisoned by worship of these qualities. He went through a difficult and varied program with impeccable musicianship winning sustained applause from his audience.

The recital offered the world premiere of a new rhapsody by Bela Bartok, the Hungarian composer. The music is particularly ungrateful for a violinist, forcing him either to sacrifice tone or musical integrity. Stern showed no hesitation and attacked the raucous, strident score with vigor and passion, evoking a mood of chaos and hysteria.

Earlier in the program Stern played Mozart's sonata in B flat Major (K. 454) with grace and understanding. Franck's Sonata in A Major, a Serenade by Jerzy Fitelberg and Mendelssohn's E Minor Concerto rounded out the program.

SERKIN IN POOR FORM AT CARNEGIE RECITAL

On Monday night a great pianist gave a poor recital at Carnegie Hall. This reviewer would never have believed that Rudolf Serkin was at the piano if he hadn't seen him.

Beethoven's Pathetic Sonata (Op. 13) opened the concert and received a metronomically perfect reading that made no appeal either to the mind or the emotion. This was followed by the appallingly tedious Variations and Fugue (14 variations, count 'em) on a theme by Bach by Max Reger. Serkin played them perfectly, but nobody, not even Serkin at his best, can do

Erica Morini Concert At Carnegie Jan. 22

Erica Morini, who in December was soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony under George Szell will give her only Carnegie Hall recital this year on Monday evening, Jan. 22.

anything for this dry-as-dust musical logarithm. To make matters worse, Mr. Serkin seemed unable to produce any volume from his fortissimo and thus even the bombast fell flat.

In four pieces from Brahms' Op. 119—three intermezzi and a rhapsody—Serkin played well, but nothing near his norm. A Chopin group and four Czech dances by Smetana completed an unfortunate evening.—A. S.

MOTION PICTURES

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'THE HOUSE OF FRANKENSTEIN'
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Yanks at St. Vith; Win Vielsam

PARIS, Jan. 17 (UP).—Avenging Americans today recaptured Vielsalm, scene of an heroic Yank stand during the first German surge across the Ardennes, and farther east advanced two miles over an icebound battlefield to within four miles of St. Vith in a drive to wipe out the last 300 square miles of the Nazi bulge.

British Second Army forces attacking the enemy north flank in the Rhineland had stormed across the Roode River at several points and captured Dieteren in advances of 1,000 yards, placing them one mile from the German frontier in the south-east corner of Holland.

Ground fogs, muffling the roar of Allied cannon and cutting visibility to a few feet, throttled progress on the upper half of the western front, while in Alsace, U. S. Seventh Army troops were locked in swaying battle in their efforts to lop off Ger-

man thrusts at Haguenau and Strasbourg.

Vielsalm, seven miles south of Stavelot and nine miles west of St. Vith, fell with scarcely a struggle to Maj. Gen. L. S. Hobbs' 30th Infantry Division, which plowed two miles through the snow-banked woods from Ligneuville and reached Recht, four miles northwest of St. Vith, in the outer perimeter of the latter city's thick defenses.

The Third Army, closing up on the last bulge line in advances reaching one and one-half miles at some points, captured Boucy and Rachamps east of the Bastogne-Houffalize highway and hurled back a tank counter-attack at Longwill, five miles east of Bastogne.

On Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's extreme east flank inside Germany Third Army infantry, in what was described as a "limited" attack, captured the Reich village of Butzdorf, 15 miles southeast of Luxembourg City, and advanced northeastward on both sides of that town.

The Third Army has taken 15,269 prisoners since it swung into the bulge battle 26 days ago. Patton's forces knocked out 16 German tanks in sharp battles Tuesday.

Envoy to Britain Returns to Moscow

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UP).—The Soviet ambassador to Great Britain, Fedor Gusev, has been summoned to Moscow to confer with Soviet leaders on plans for the Big Three conference, it was reliably reported today. Gusev is also a member of the European Advisory Commission.

U. S. Official Arrives in Helsinki

HELSINKI, Jan. 17 (UP).—Randolph Higgs, of the American legation of Stockholm, arrived here today preparatory to the arrival of Maxwell Hamilton, the recently-appointed American political envoy to Helsinki.

Late Bulletins

Stettinius Denies AP's 16-to-1 Tale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., today denied that the Soviet Union has demanded representation in the proposed world security assembly for all 16 of its Soviet Republics.

He was asked about a press dispatch (Associated Press) that President Roosevelt would counter such a Soviet demand with a proposal for an American delegation of 48, one for each state.

Stettinius said that he knew of no such request by the Russians and he appeared surprised at the suggestion of any such United States counter-proposal.

Plastiras Reprisals Seen

Greek Premier Nicholas Plastiras indicated yesterday that his campaign of reprisals against Greek patriots will continue, notwithstanding President Roosevelt's message opposing such action.

"Leaders and criminals of the revolution," Plastiras said, according to the newspaper, Truth, "will be severely punished."

The Greek cabinet simultaneously decreed the death penalty for persons who failed to return "looted property" and Plastiras said that the government will grant no amnesty but will treat with clemency those who have not violated the "criminal code."

Apparently one-sided courts appointed by the Plastiras government will interpret what is meant by "criminal code" and "looted property."

British troops meanwhile moved into Salonika, Greece's second city, in accordance with truce conditions signed by ELAS leaders.

Grew Backs Recent Pacts in Europe

Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew, discounting fears that bilateral pacts in Europe signal a return to balance-of-power politics, asserted last night that the agreements are consistent with principles of the Dumbarton Oaks world security proposals.

In an address broadcast from the New York Times Hall, he said Americans need not be disturbed that "our Allies are falling out of step with us," because a careful study of the agreements has satisfied the department "that they were concluded in the spirit of what we are all trying to achieve."

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, January 18, 1945

Russian Drive Alters Strategy of the Allies; but Perhaps Too Late to Tie In With West

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The man casualties as the enemy retreats from the Russian winter offensive.

Reproduced above is a section of Hanson W. Baldwin's column in the New York Times yesterday. In the passage at the right Baldwin generously allows that the Red Army MAY capture Warsaw by spring. The ink was still wet on Baldwin's column when Marshal Stalin's Order of the Day announcing the fall of Warsaw was issued.

is their eventual objective. It may well be that the Russians hope before the spring thaws to capture Warsaw and sweep across the Polish plains almost to the Oder to put themselves in position in the east, while we do the same in the west, for the mounting—after a pause—of a tremendous coordinated spring offensive.

The Veteran Commander

THE OLD TYPEWRITER CAN'T KEEP UP

THIS race between the old typewriter and the Red Army is becoming a perfectly hopeless proposition. Hardly had we written about the "future" Battle of Radom when that battle came to a conclusion with the capture of Radom and Ostrowiec. Hardly had we mentioned the difficulties of crossing the Pilitsa when the Pilitsa was crossed on a broad front. Only yesterday we said that the Germans were organizing a powerful bolt position in the Lysogury Hills south of the Ostrowiec-Skarzisko line when this line collapsed under the blows of Marshal Konev's right flank.

Only yesterday the Soviet offensives from the Warka and Pulawy bridgeheads looked like imminent probabilities. Today they are accomplished facts . . . and how!

And so the battle of Radom is virtually over. The battle of the Pilitsa is over. The battle of the Warta is in the making.

On Jan. 14, the First Belorussian Front, under the overall command of Marshal Zhukov, who is Marshal Stalin's First Deputy, burst forth from the two bridgeheads on the Vistula south-east of Warsaw and gained close to 40 miles in depth on a front of more than 75 miles. The Pilitsa was straddled in the first sweep and the Warsaw-Cracow motor highway was cut at Grojec (pronounced Groyetz). Thus Warsaw was outflanked from the south and southwest, with the First Belorussians' right flank racing toward the two key junctions in the immediate rear of the capital—Skerniewice and Lovicz.

The First Belorussians' center is advancing toward the transversal line which spans the bend of the Vistula like the string of a bow and runs from Sandomierz to Lodz and Wloclawec, having the junctions of Kosk, Opoczno and Tomaszow as its immediate objective.

The First Belorussians' left and the First Ukrainians' right are racing toward each other for a junction in the area of Kamienka-Skarzisko.

Marshal Konev's (First Ukrainian) center is only a little more than 20 miles from Chanhova, on the Warta, and has crossed the upper Pilitsa. Konev's left has reached a point only 12

miles northeast of Cracow.

Thus the German position between the Vistula and the Warta, i.e., in the Warsaw-Lodz-Cracow-Sandomir quadrangle is becoming untenable—half of the quadrangle has been already overrun and the other half has been outflanked from the south. And it must be remembered that the Soviet armies before Warsaw and on the lower Narev have not joined the fray yet (at least as far as we know).

(NOTE: It looks from available dispatches that Marshal Zhukov is in command of the First Belorussian Front instead of Marshal Rokossovsky; while possible, this is not necessarily so; Zhukov is the top man after Stalin and would hardly be in command of just one front; he usually acts as coordinator for several fronts.)

Note on prophets in general:

JUST as Marshal Stalin's order of the day announcing the liberation of Warsaw was being put on the radio, the long suffering readers of the New York Times were taking cognizance of the following line in Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin's column:

"It may well be that the Russians hope before the spring thaws to capture Warsaw and sweep across the Polish plain, almost to the Oder to put themselves in position in the east, while we do the same in the west for the mounting—after a pause—of a tremendous coordinated spring offensive."

All we can say is: "Tell it to Zhukov, Mr. Baldwin!"

IN THE Belgian bulge, the Germans seem to have abandoned all but a 12-mile strip along their own border.

The British Second Army went to the offensive on the lower Roer, in the Dutch appendix near Sittard. It is difficult to say at this time whether this is simply a local effort designed to wipe out the German salient flanking Aachen from the north, or something bigger aimed at Gellenskirchen and Cologne. The former supposition is more likely.

